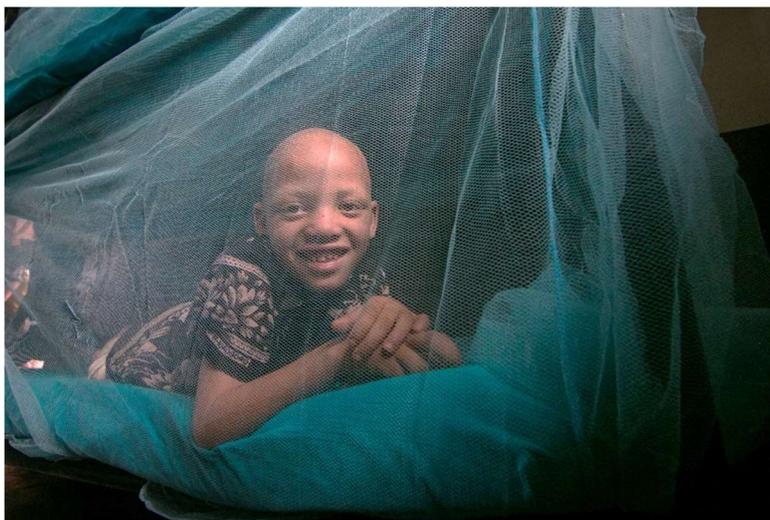


# Towards Elimination of Malaria in Tanzania



**Project full name:**  
Towards Elimination of  
Malaria in Tanzania  
(TEMT)

**Priority:**  
Strengthening State  
Institutions

**Phase I:**  
2020 - 2024

**SDC contribution:**  
CHF 6'200'000

**Implementing partner:**  
Swiss Tropical and Public  
Health Institute (Swiss  
TPH)

**Main Partners:**

- Ministry of Health,  
Community  
Development, Gender,  
Elderly and Children  
(MoHCDGEC)
- President's Office –  
Regional Administration  
and Local Government  
(PO-RALG)

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## Project Overview

Malaria and poverty entertain a close relationship through historical times. Past studies have documented the benefits of malaria control on economic development and human well-being, and on poverty alleviation.

Since 2002, Switzerland has provided multiple and in-depth management, strategic and technical support to the National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP). Swiss support, initially through the NETCELL project, allowed the growth of the Tanzanian mosquito net programme (NATNETS) to one of the largest, most innovative and most successful programmes in the world. Swiss support also allowed the strengthening of malaria case management and the development of the monitoring and evaluation component of the programme. Finally, Swiss support greatly strengthened evidence-based planning and capacity building of government staff. During the past five years, activities implemented by Swiss actors had a leverage of over 100 dollars per dollar invested, and led directly to averting over 60,000 child deaths every year.

As prevalence of malaria across the country declined, the heterogeneity in transmission greatly increased. At present, some areas in Tanzania remain with a very high transmission and hence with a high malaria burden, while other areas are rapidly moving towards local elimination of transmission. As a result, it is not possible any more to have a one size-fits-all in the combination of interventions.

## Approach

The Towards Elimination of Malaria in Tanzania (TEMT) project fully embraces the new strategic approach recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) -

differentiated strategies at sub-national level. In addition, this project is committed to strengthen links and knowledge generation and dissemination between national, regional and global levels. The Swiss TPH aims to:

- Support NMCP Technical Advisors to develop and coordinate the implementation of subnational strategies adapted to risk settings at district level.
- Engage sectors (water, education, agriculture, public works, tourism, energy etc.) linked to environmental risks in district malaria elimination plans.
- Identify cross-border malaria risk factors sustaining high transmission and strategies to address them locally.
- Collaborate with academic institutions and Swiss partners to ensure that lessons learned during programme implementation flow swiftly to global bodies such as WHO's Global Malaria Programme

## Overall Goal

*To contribute to malaria elimination by 2030 through engagement in subnational, intersectoral and regional malaria elimination efforts, and influence global policy debates and technical guidelines through the sharing of Tanzanian practices.*

## EXPECTED OUTCOMES

1. NMCP has mapped malaria risk in real time in all 184 districts to inform operations and implement appropriate strategies in 50 districts
2. NMCP has implemented a multi-sectoral action plan by including non-health sectors, particularly the private sector, and extended this approach to cross-border and regional initiatives
3. Tanzanian academic institutions, in collaboration with Swiss partners, continue to provide high quality data and experience to optimally inform global malaria control and elimination policies allowing accelerated progress towards 2030 malaria elimination

## Beneficiaries

The TEMT project will benefit Tanzanians (mainland and Zanzibar) suffering from the burden of malaria disease – particularly those in rural areas and those in the highest risk groups (pregnant women and children, individuals living with HIV). Hence, the total number of beneficiaries is around 58 million.